

THE WEEKLY CHRONICLE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30, 1874.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

Hon. J. M. Thornburgh Nominated on First Ballot.

A Ringing Platform—A Good Convention.

The Republican Congressional Convention, for this district, assembled at Staud's Opera House in Knoxville, on the 23d inst.

The Convention was called to order by Wm. Rule, as chairman of the Congressional Executive Committee.

On motion of A. S. Prosser, W. S. Patton, of Roane county, was chosen temporary chairman, and on motion of V. F. Gossett, Dr. S. H. Smith, of Knox county, was chosen temporary Secretary.

Maj. A. S. Prosser, moved that one delegate from each County be appointed, as a Committee on Credentials, and that the delegates representing each county suggest the names. Carried.

The following are the Committees: D. C. Sparks, Roane; O. P. McCammon, Blount; A. S. Prosser, Knox; Robert Kirtrell, Loudon; H. Keener, Sevier; W. H. Hickie, Union; W. P. Hudson, Monroe; B. A. Blackburn, Jefferson; J. H. Byrd, Morgan; A. J. Ricks, Esq., moved that the Committee on Credentials also suggest the permanent officers. Carried.

After a short absence the Committee returned and suggested the names of Hon. M. V. Nash, of Union county, as chairman, and Dr. S. H. Smith, of Knox county, as Secretary, which was unanimously carried.

On motion, Col. Young, of Knox county, and S. W. Randles, of Sevier county, were appointed a committee to conduct the chairman to the chair.

Mr. Nash on taking the chair spoke substantially as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION.—I can not see why you have made me your chairman. I have long ago gone out of politics, and it has been some time since I have looked in Jefferson's "Manual of Parliamentary Usage." I am glad that you have chosen a farmer as your chairman. We have not met here to deliberate upon the claims of either Thornburgh or Hook alone, but have met here to nominate a good, trustworthy man to carry our standard to victory and to represent us faithfully in Congress. Thanking you for the honor conferred on me and my county, we will now proceed to business.

W. A. Conner, of Knox, moved that one delegate from each county be appointed a committee on resolutions, and that the delegates present from each county suggest their names. Carried.

The following gentlemen were appointed: A. J. Ricks, Knox county; W. S. Patton, Roane county; J. P. Edmondson, Blount county; L. Huddleston, Union county; F. B. Hackney, Loudon county; D. P. Gass, Sevier county; Samuel Scott, Morgan county; Jos. Woodson, Jefferson county; G. W. Leath, Anderson county.

The Committee on Credentials reported the following delegates present: KNOX COUNTY. David Richards, D. P. Swan, Joshua Rule, J. M. McCammon, W. A. Conner, P. Dickinson, A. J. Ricks, J. J. Harris, W. R. Cooper, G. W. Bird, S. C. Morley, E. W. Roberts, Wm. Burnett, Harry Clark, L. E. Barry, Isham Young, W. T. Osborn, H. L. Bradley, S. H. Smith, Tom Bradley, C. W. Kames, W. D. Bittle, V. F. Gossett, J. L. Huddleston, Wesley Stewart, Em. Johnson, Burrill Blair, A. S. Prosser, Isaac Sherrill, Ben. Maynard and Geo. Graham.

BLOUNT COUNTY. Capt. O. P. McCammon, J. P. Edmondson, B. M. Anderson, Jacob Henry, Alex. Henry, J. D. Hendricks, Jas. Farmer, A. McRae, John P. Ray, Alex. Wilson, A. Garner, David Hamnum, A. J. Brewer, J. Roddy, Thos. Cowan and Jas. Hall.

UNION COUNTY. Hon. M. V. Nash, L. Huddleston, B. Pike, J. A. Smith, J. C. Dyer, Frank Sharp, Rev. W. Hickie.

MORGAN COUNTY. S. F. Scott, L. S. C. Howard, Capt. J. H. Byrd.

JEFFERSON COUNTY. J. F. Owen, I. Benson, D. H. Cleaveland, W. F. Hutton, J. Shaw, D. H. Lowrey, J. M. Burton, W. H. Sloan, I. Lindsay, J. J. Stephens, W. W. Porter, J. L. Carson, H. Kyle.

LOUDON COUNTY. Dr. J. T. Shipley, A. M. Cook, F. B. Hackney, W. K. James, Dr. F. Boals, W. H. Pickett, M. M. Tipton, proxy; Robert Kirtrell, Jos. Calbeck, proxy; W. J. Wells, proxy; A. A. Kollock, proxy; Alex. Hammon, proxy; H. H. McCawley, proxy.

SEVIER COUNTY. E. A. Blackburn, S. H. Edgar, W. W. Blackburn, Joseph Wooten, W. A. Bales, W. F. McCarty, B. R. Strong, R. Smith.

ANDERSON COUNTY. Charles Inman, E. M. Wynn, D. P. Gass, R. M. Creswell, Daniel Kelly, S. W. Randles, A. H. Keener.

On motion, the report was received, and the committee was discharged.

Hon. David Richards was called upon to make an address while the committee on resolutions were out. He made but few remarks, when the Committee returned and the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

THE PLATFORM ADOPTED.

The Republicans of the Second Congressional District in Convention assembled declare and publish the following platform of principles as their rule for political action:

1st. We reaffirm and endorse the principles set forth in the platform of the Republican State Convention recently assembled at Chattanooga.

2d. We denounce the lawlessness

that has so alarmingly prevailed in many sections of the South, particularly in Gibson county, Tennessee, in Alabama, and in Louisiana. Such violence we attribute to the pernicious and incendiary teachings of the Democratic press of the South, in unfair and malicious appeals to sectional and race prejudices. This lawlessness is working irreparable evils to the commercial, industrial and moral interests of the South and deserves the condemnation of all law-abiding men.

3rd. We cordially approve President Grant's firm and vigorous enforcement of the laws in suppressing the alarming insurrection in Louisiana and we pledge him our support in every effort to maintain the integrity of the Union and the supremacy of the Constitution and laws.

4th. That the interests of the people of this Congressional District, in their intimate and important relations to the general Government at Washington—particularly in the payment of pensions; the allowance of just claims due to loyal citizens for property taken by the Government during the war; in the improvement of our rivers; in the extension of postal accommodations to interior portions of the district; and in securing important legislation to aid in developing our vast mineral and industrial resources, can be better promoted by the election of a Republican representative, who is in sympathy with the party in control of the Government, than by the election of a Democratic inexperienced in public affairs and unfriendly to those in authority; and that we pledge the nominee of this convention our hearty co-operation in every honorable effort to secure his election.

5th. That we endorse the course of our Representative in Congress—Hon. J. M. Thornburgh.

It was then moved that the Convention ballot for a nominee for Congress—

Carried.

Hon. J. M. Thornburgh was put in nomination.

Hon. Wm. G. Brownlow was nominated by Mr. Meek, but it was stated that he was not a delegate to the Convention, when he claimed that he had a proxy.

It was moved that a majority vote rule the Convention. Carried.

On motion, the vote was taken by counties, with the following result:

Knox county, 34 votes for J. M. Thornburgh; Blount county, 6 votes for Thornburgh, and 4 votes for Hook; Sevier county, 12 votes for Thornburgh; Roane county, 12 votes for Thornburgh; Loudon county, 14 votes for Thornburgh; 1 vote for Hon. W. G. Brownlow; Jefferson county, 14 votes for Thornburgh; Union county, 6 votes for Thornburgh; Anderson county, delegate had no instructions, but voted 3 for Thornburgh and 3 for Hook; Morgan county, 3 votes for Thornburgh, and Monroe county, 4 votes for Thornburgh. The vote standing, Thornburgh, 103; Hook, 19; and Brownlow, 1.

Col. J. M. Thornburgh was declared the nominee of the convention, and on motion a committee of two, consisting of V. F. Gossett, of Knox county, and W. S. Patton, of Roane county, were appointed to notify Col. Thornburgh of his nomination.

The chairman thought it a good idea to have the Convention into an experience meeting during the absence of the Committee and for one, would state that he heard Judge Hook's remarks in regard to the Maynardville Convention, and simply state that the Judge had misrepresented the Convention, (a vote from another delegate.) He misrepresents them all. Just at this time the Committee returned accompanied by Hon. J. M. Thornburgh, who was then introduced to the audience.

COL. THORNBURGH'S SPEECH.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: Two years ago you selected me as your Representative in the 43d Congress. The confidence you then exhibited in me, called forth the best energies I possessed to serve you faithfully and guard as best I could your every interest. The heartiness and unanimity with which you again select me as your standard-bearer in this political contest, is a sufficient reward for labor I have done, and the confidence you express by this nomination repels the bitter assaults which seem inseparable from public life.

I accept this nomination, you tender me, and assure you your standard, in my hands, shall not trail in the dust, but be borne through the conflict with all the strength and energy God has given me. My little experience has taught me that your Representative can not rest upon laurels won to the victories at the ballot box, but constant, arduous, watchful labor is demanded at his hands, to advance your principles and guard your many and various interests that are now pending and constantly arising at the National Capital.

You have settled one question here today, and that is, who is the choice in an open, fair Convention of the Republicans in this district for the 44th Congress. One other question is to be settled here, and that is, whether there is a Republican party in this district attached to principles which they advocate because they believe them necessary for the best interests of our common country, and whether this party has sufficient cohesive power to select its choice for a representative in the Congress of the United States, and when it has a large majority in the district elect him, or whether ambitions and disappointed aspirants in their blind rage at their own failure to gain the positions to which they aspire, can succeed in disorganizing the party, sowing the seeds of discord among its ranks, and thereby succeed, not in their own elevation, but in sending a Democrat from this district, to take the place so far as our local interests are concerned, of our present able and popular Senator, and the two Republican members to the House of Representatives, whose efforts to guard your interests have not been without their benefits.

With your active, earnest co-operation and support, I have the utmost faith that victory awaits us at the polls. For while we have such cause for anxiety, when we look around us at the lurid glare of crime, murders, assassinations and revolt, that seems to have recently broken out in unexpected fury, threatening the stability of our institutions and rendering life and the rights of the people insecure and precarious, we can remember that it has ever been at a time when the country needed the strong devo-

tion and patriotic support of her loyal and law-abiding people, that the Republican party has stood firmest, and their energies and efforts have ever met with that success they so well deserved. The American people cannot—will not endorse the scenes of atrocity that are daily chronicled throughout this country.

Our friends are awake to the necessities of the hour, and victory will crown our efforts. Sweeping like an avalanche the last surviving hope of a desperate Democracy, and setting the seal of condemnation upon this epidemic of crime, bringing peace to the Southern States, and security to life and soul and exact justice to all. Let us awake to the duties and responsibilities of the hour—exert ourselves to bring union and harmony to our ranks and move them in solid column against a weak and demoralized opposition on the last Thursday of next November.

I did not intend to say so much in accepting your nomination, but allow me to say when I have served you as long as you and I desire, my highest ambition is to have such men as I see assembled here to-day, representatives of the intelligence and morality of the district, say in commendation: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant!"

On motion of A. J. Ricks, Esq., one delegate from each county was appointed as a Congressional Committee for the ensuing two years, as follows: W. S. Patton, Roane; V. F. Gossett, Knox; W. P. Hoskins, Jefferson; J. F. Owen, Monroe; J. M. Greer, Blount; John T. Lowrey, Loudon; J. C. Blair, Union; G. W. Leath, Anderson; J. H. Byrd, Morgan; James Adee Campbell; J. C. Parker, Scott; D. P. Gass, Sevier.

It was moved that three committees be appointed from Knox county. Carried. Col. Isham Young and Emanuel Johnson, were added to the committee. The committee then retired for organization.

Hon. David Richards was again called upon to finish his speech. He stated that he felt pretty well. When he first came to the convention he feared that there would be dissensions, but was glad to see the convention so harmonious. He always wanted to be a peace-maker, but was to the man who is not for war when war is necessary. He was for making peace among the Republicans, so that they could unite in making war on the Democracy.

It is said that if a house is divided against itself it will fall, but it will take something like an even division. Take his own family of sixteen, for instance. Should one or two rebel against the rest, it would be but an easy job to throw them out; and so it is in the present Congressional race. The division is but very small, and will amount to nothing. He went into the convention a free man, and no one ever heard him say that he was for Hook or for Thornburgh, but he had said that he would support the strongest man in the convention. He said that he found fault with both Hook and Thornburgh for making the canvass before a convention met, and a little fault with the CHRONICLE for taking sides. [NOTE.—The Senator failed to tell, however, what he would have done if one of the candidates had gone around in the district abusing and slandering him, and had used two or three organs to the same effect.] After making some further remarks about the material interests of East Tennessee, he closed amid loud cheers.

Col. Gaskett, of Chattanooga, was next called upon and made a brief speech. He had been working twenty-five years with the Democratic party until the late "unpleasantness." He was born in the North, but reared in the South, and when the war came, although confident in his mind that the Southern people were wrong in making war, he took side with the Government, and now he felt that he would not keep that oath and belong to the Democratic party. If the South had accepted the situation and done right after the war had closed, they would have had no trouble with the Government. But as soon as the war closed, that noble man, President Lincoln, was murdered, and unfortunately the South, a President suggested to the South, whose chief aim was to build up a party which would re-elect him to the Presidency. He failed in this, while his measures brought ruin to the South. He urged the Old Whigs, who he was addressing to take note of what the Republican party had accomplished for the country, and how much of the Old Whig doctrine has been adopted with the platform of that party.

At the conclusion of his speech the Congressional Executive Committee reported a permanent organization with V. F. Gossett, of Knoxville, chairman, and W. S. Patton, of Roane county, as Secretary. The Convention then adjourned until 7:30 p. m. when it was announced that Hon. Horace Maynard and others would deliver addresses.

Oh, Democracy! and have you heard? Two times that's going round! Out cause it is for bid by us To go on Southern ground. The epithet no more can hiss, Nor stars and bars be seen, Because a bloody lot of fools Have roused Ulysses' spleen. Oh, I met with William Allen. And I took him by the hand— "Look! the Old Democracy!" And how does she stand? "She's the most distressful party That ever yet you saw, Since this dampfool League put us straight, Beneath Ulysses' paw."

MONROES BY 150,000 ACRES.

TOPEKA, KS., Sept. 23.—The land department of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad has just made a sale of land along the line of that road to a large party of Russian Mononites, who have recently come from Europe. This is the largest land sale ever made in the West to one people. There are now here about 1,000 of them, and they are going on their lands immediately in Marion, Harvey, McKersia and Reno counties in the aggregate 150,000 acres. They bring a large amount of money, and are buying principally for cash. They are the advanced guard of their whole people, who are now following them.

EAST TENN. UNION MEN FOREVER.

GRAND RALLY OF THE PEOPLE—GRANT ENDORSED.

Roaring Speech from Maynard—Democratic Violence Exposed.

White League-Klux-Klux-Democracy Unmasked.

Brownlow Endorses Chattanooga Platform and Maynard and Thornburgh.

The mass meeting, of Union men, to endorse President Grant's course on Louisiana Affairs, met at the Opera House, last night, and was a grand success. It was largely attended and was so enthusiastic, that it took the programme in its own hands and carried it through with a rush.

Maj. Prosser, chairman of the State Executive Committee, called the meeting to order in a few stirring remarks, stating the object for which the convention had been called. On motion, D. P. Gass, of Sevier county, was made chairman and Lafayette Huddleston made secretary.

A committee on resolutions was appointed. As soon as the committee was named the crowd impatiently called for Maynard, who promptly appeared and without ceremony began his speech, which was substantially as follows:

HON. HORACE MAYNARD'S SPEECH.

I am glad to meet you here to-night. I see before me men of substance, and of intelligence, men who do not come out for trivial causes. We have seen the Republican party differ on matters of principle and men. Men of earnest purpose will differ; but when the time for action comes, and great issues are at stake, they sink all for the great cause. Recited the great victories of the Republican party to show that ever since its organization it has swept on to victory after victory.

The gentleman who called this meeting to order said the insurrection in Louisiana was a "little rebellion." Little in its results, but great in its intent and design. He then referred to the attempts made by Southern leaders to capture Gen. Grant by flattery. Gov. Kemper, of Virginia, made speeches during his canvass in which he spoke of Grant as not a Radical. Those Southern men became "Grant men," but not "Radicals." Mr. Maynard then gave a history of the organization of the White League, which succeeded the klux-klan, whose organization perpetrated acts that make a darker chapter in the history of mankind than I ever expect to hear again. These White Leagues have been organized for some time. In New Orleans they attempted by force to seize upon the government of a leading State. They drove Governor Kellogg from the capitol, and made him take refuge in the Custom House. No sooner had this outbreak taken place than all over the South meetings were held, and cut-and-dried resolutions were passed approving the White Leagues. In Georgia, Gen. Tombs proposed to prevent the passage of Federal troops over their soil.

You know how they talked here and elsewhere, that in five days the Radicals would all be out and the White Leagues would be in, and Grant would let them alone. But Grant called his Cabinet and gave his orders, and those folks knew what it meant, if our Gay street heroes did not. Some of them had known Grant at Belmont, at Missionary Ridge and some, perhaps, at Appomattox.

The plan was to take Louisiana, then Florida and South Carolina and then Mississippi. Who bought Louisiana? The nation, to give it to a few men? or to make it a part of our Government? The same leaders who in 1850 and 1861 brought on this rebellion would to-day, if they thought they could do it successfully, promptly unfurl their old treasonable flag and would know there are many who would rally around it. You need my countrymen vigilant, wise men on guard who will protect your interests. The Democratic party contains some good men, but they are deluded. It has been the policy of this party to denounce and brand with odium every Republican in the South. It has been the policy of this party to stigmatize Republicans so as to intimidate them or drive them by ostracism from their principles. Mr. Maynard then read Gov. Brown's speech at Palaski, saying that every Republican attending the Chattanooga Convention ought to be in the penitentiary, and he would not pardon them if they were in there.

He then recited some of the more noted cases of murder on account of color or politics. He read from the address of the State Executive Committee, in which they say that the discussion of the Civil Rights Bill caused all this. The answer implies that assassination, murder and violence are the weapons of the Democratic party to defeat legislation that does not suit them. They do not like the Civil Rights Bill, so they have some of their emissaries go and shoot a colored girl teaching a school of her own race. The Democrats don't like the Civil Rights Bill, so they take sixteen colored prisoners from the jail of one of our counties, and without a trial kill them. This is the argument the Democrats put forward. The pistol, the dagger, the bullet are their weapons. This is a land of reason, of argument, where the people reason together on legislation. Why not appeal to the reason of the people, and not to their prejudices?

AND THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

But what about this bill. What does it mean. I have no hesitation to say here as I have said elsewhere that I do not approve of it, as it stands. If I could have my way I would strike out from the bill that part relating to schools, so there could be no question about it. I have been at pains to look up the debate on this bill, and I find that mixed schools were opposed by the Senator who prepared this bill, and those who voted for it. I think we ought to leave the people to settle this matter to suit themselves. If they want separate schools or mixed schools let them regulate that to suit themselves. I believe in letting every man

select his own associates, and this thing ought to regulate itself.

Our homes are open only to those invited implicitly or direct. We all control our own associates and so it will be always. My colored friends favor this too and I am informed would often like their homes, a little more exempt from unsolicited visitors than they have been (great laughter and applause.) Now, while I would not favor mixed schools or enforced intercourse of any kind where men of sense prefer their own inclinations should control, I would like to know by what right our Democratic friends take us to task about this matter. Why, but two years ago they were going about among our colored friends exclaiming their votes because they were better friends to them than the "Radicals." They said to them, "Come along boys and if you want mixed schools, why here is our man Greeley, he is in favor of them. If you want an intermarriage of races, why, come with us, here is our man Greeley, he is for it." Are these the men to fling Civil Rights Bill in our faces? I have known the people of East Tennessee for many years. I know them as men ever ready to listen to reason and argument, and as men who do not take violence and lawlessness as an answer to legislation which many good men honestly propose. Point out the objectionable features of the bill, as they appear to you, and reason with them, and they will be right.

The Civil Rights Bill, as it passed the Senate, was not Sumner's bill. It was framed by Senator Frelinghuysen, an able and good man, and he says the bill does not mean mixed schools. It was distinctly called during the debate on the bill, if it was intended to compel the education of the races in the same school, and he stated distinctly, "No." I did not examine the bill closely, for I was not called upon to vote directly upon it. I voted to take it from the Speaker's table and refer it to a committee who would amend it and improve it. This is the only manner in which I was called to vote for the bill. My time was taken up in considering other subjects for legislation—assigned to me, finance, &c.

DEMOCRATIC TACTICS.

But Democracy is at his old tactics, trying to divide our party. We hear it said that they are so anxious to get into power that they are willing to spend thousands of dollars to elect a Congressman. We hear it, that they would, in order to divide our party and secure independent candidates, raise thousands of dollars—and all this to get to Congress to sit by a black man. The tactics of the party is by violent speeches, and by saying harsh things, to drive men into their ranks. This was their policy in 1860-1 and it has been recently, as I have shown you from the violent speech of your Governor, calling Republicans felons and assigning them to the penitentiary.

THE CURRENCY AND TARIFF.

Mr. Maynard then went into a lengthy defense of the financial legislation of the Republican party, and its policy of protecting home industry by a wise tariff illustrating the benefits following Republican legislation by the growth of manufactures here and at Chattanooga. He referred to Senator Richards as a man, the tariff had brought from Wales to make his iron here out of our hills, instead of in Wales. [Senator Richards said yes, and if the tariff were repealed I would go back to Wales and make iron there and send here to sell to our people.] Mr. Maynard recounted Clay's great doctrines of a national currency, a tariff and internal improvements, and showed how they were now being carried out by the Republican party. Do you wonder, then, my fellow Democrats, said he, why these old Whigs cling so closely to the Republican party?

The closing references of his speech to Henry Clay, his life, and the legacy he left the country, were so eloquent and beautiful that we can not attempt to reproduce them.

The speech was the best we have ever heard Mr. Maynard make. It was eloquent, full of facts, and carried conviction to his hearers. The Opera House was well filled with an intelligent audience, who listened to him with intense interest, very frequently applauding him. His explanation of the Civil Rights Bill, and his connection with it, was eminently satisfactory to the Republicans and confusing and demoralizing to the Democrats who saw, under his fair explanation of the subject, that their thunder was losing its effect. Maynard made hundreds of votes last night and sent a hundred intelligent Republicans back to their counties determined to work for the success of the Republican ticket. On his entering the Hall, all through his speech and at its close, he was constantly cheered, and every evidence given that he has now, as he always had, the confidence, love and support of the Republicans of this district.

Immediately following his speech the band discoursed music. The following resolutions were then reported:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, Certain turbulent and disorderly persons have recently combined together in the State of Louisiana for insurrectionary purposes, intending with force and arms, and without regard to recognized forms of law to overthrow the State government, the effect of which would have been to inaugurate civil war; and,

WHEREAS, Such a calamity was averted by the prompt action of the President of the United States, who with that terse and determination which has always characterized his utterances in times of extreme peril, said to the commanding officer at New Orleans, "put down that insurrection and report afterwards;" therefore,

Resolved, That we, the Republicans of East Tennessee, do cordially endorse the action of President Grant in his course toward Louisiana insurgents as wise, timely and patriotic.

Resolved, That now as in 1861, we will stand by the Government of the United States, whenever it becomes necessary for the suppression of insurrection, or the punishment of lawlessness of any character in any locality.

Resolved, That we condemn the outrages, which have been recently perpetrated in our own State, deploring the want in some localities, of a proper regard for the sacredness of human life

and liberty, and the unfavorable result which must follow the perpetration of such acts, and we pledge ourselves to support no man or party at the ballot box not fully committed to the suppression of lawlessness and the punishment of outlaws.

Senator Brownlow's letter was then read by Maj. Prosser, as follows:

LETTER FROM SENATOR BROWNLOW.

Maj. A. S. Prosser, Chairman of Republican State Executive Committee.

SIR:—I have received your letter informing me that there will be held in this city to-morrow, a Mass Meeting of Republicans to give expression to their opinions, relative to the recent insurrection in Louisiana, and the platform adopted by the Republican State Convention at Chattanooga, and asking me to write a letter expressive of my opinions on the subjects named. I comply with your request most cheerfully, with the understanding that this meeting is in no wise connected with the Convention which is to meet here to-morrow, to nominate a candidate for Congress.

I fully endorse the course of the President in suppressing the Rebellion in Louisiana. Whatever may be Kellogg's merits or demerits, whether he be an honest man or a rascal, he was the *de facto* Governor of the State, he had been recognized as such repeatedly by the United States Government and the successful effort to overthrow him by force of arms was clearly illegal and unconstitutional.

No party can sustain itself before the American people, which endorses the lawlessness of the Louisiana rebellion. Not only has the President the right to interfere to suppress such an insurrection as that which occurred in Louisiana, but the law makes it his duty to interfere for the protection of all citizens of all colors in their persons and political rights wherever the local and municipal authorities are unable or unwilling to give that protection.

This brings me to the Chattanooga convention and its platform. I have carefully read that platform, and it is liable to but one construction, that is—opposition to the Civil Rights Bill. From reading the Democratic papers of Middle and West Tennessee, I see that they take this view of this platform. Of course I can not cordially support every candidate of the Republican party for every office, from the highest to the lowest, who plants himself squarely upon this platform of hostility to the nefarious so-called Civil Rights Bill.

Let all candidates of our party take an unequivocal position of hostility to this measure, and they will largely contribute to defeat the abominable bill now before Congress and recover the lost prestige of the Republican party, in all parts of Tennessee. With my best wishes for the complete success of the true principles of Republicanism, I am, &c.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

Knoxville, Sept. 23, 74.

On motion the resolutions and the Senator's letter were ordered to be published.

Union County on Senatorial Race.

MAYNARDVILLE, TENN., Sept. 23, 74.

EDITORS CHRONICLE: The Republicans of this county, as a mass, have always been true to various nominations of candidates for the many different offices made by the party during the last eight years, they have never tried to bring themselves or their country into undue distinction, by urging their claims to the preference for the candidates to represent the three counties of Scott, Campbell and Union, jointly. Neither have they contended to such an extent in the Senatorial District as to breed discord in the Republican ranks. But, on the contrary, the good citizens have quietly submitted and aid the will of the people be done.

We have not had a Representative elected in our county, for the last two years, nor do we expect one in the next two years, and we do not murmur, neither have we had the honor and pleasure of furnishing to the Republicans of this Senatorial District, a Senator, since 1850-60.

Now, in consideration of the above facts, we respectfully beg of the surrounding counties, that they concede to us the right to a Senator, from this county, in the next General Assembly of this State. And we believe that the Hon. I. C. Dyer is an honest, upright and good citizen, and that he successfully and advantageously represented our best interests in the Legislature of 1868-9. In consequence of which we hereby call upon him to become a candidate and pledge him our support, and heartily recommend him to the confidence of the Republican voters of this Senatorial District, and earnestly beg of them, in his behalf their suffrage. Respectfully,

MANY VOTERS.

The Heat and the Corn.

The Milwaukee Wisconsin of the 12th inst. says: "The extraordinary heat of the past week has undoubtedly ripened every patch of corn in the North-west. If a frost should occur to-night—of which there is no possibility—the crop could not be injured. The ears are glazed quite hard, and many farmers have already cut and stacked their corn. The crop in Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota will be very much larger than in 1873, and we think it no exaggeration to say that the farmers will realize as much money from the increased price on their corn as they have lost on the decreased price of their wheat."

Leaf Mold as a Manure.

Leaf mold is always recommended by gardeners as the best earth in which to propagate plants. And why? Because we find by burning leaves that they produce richer ashes than wood, and contain a greater amount of the minerals than all plants take from the soil. If leaf mold can not be procured, any good concentrated manure containing soluble phosphate of lime, potash, sulphate of lime and ammonia, mixed with good earth, will act as a propagator of plants equally as well, and even better.

Eggs for Burns.

The white of an egg has proved of late the most efficacious remedy for burns. Seven or eight successive applications of this substance soothes the pain and effectually excludes the the burn from the air. This simple remedy seems preferable to collodion or even cotton.